

The Advertiser Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance,
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks
for each one.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETENSES.—WASHINGTON.

VOL. LVI.

NO. 7.

Military Election.

THERE will be an election at the Armory of the "Independent Blues," on Friday evening, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, for CAPTAIN, FIRST LIEUTENANT, and such other officers of said Company as may then be vacant.

JOHN SCOTT, *Brig. Asst.*

Dec. 10.

First and Last Notice.

THE subscriber, discontinuing business, gives notice to all indebted to call and settle on or before the 17th of December, as after that date, all unsent account will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

Collectors Take Notice.

THE COLLECTORS OF TAXES in the different townships of Adams county are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before Monday the 31st of December next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their offices to give the necessary exonerations, &c. If the Duplicates are not settled up in full by the above date, the Collectors will be dealt with according to law, without regard to persons.

JAMES J. WILLIS.

GEORGE MYERS.

W. A. PICKING.

Attest—J. ARCHINBROOK, Clerk.

Nov. 5.

WANTED,

20,000 LBS. POKE, in December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle street, Gettysburg.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Nov. 5.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of MARY KERR, late of Hamiltonian township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

John J. Kerr.

Nov. 26. JAMES MOORE, Ex's.

Agents! Agents!

PERSONS accustomed to procure subscribers for Books, Magazines, &c., or get up clubs for newspapers, are requested to send us their names and address, and we will forward them, free of charge, a specimen number of a publication for which they will find ready sale; and we will allow them a commission of 50 per cent, for their services.

J. BRADFORD & BROTHER,

No. 3 Courtland st., N. York.

ABRAM ARNOLD

INTENDS removing to York, and must therefore settle up his business. All persons desirous of saving costs, especially those whose accounts are of long standing, can do so by calling immediately and PAYING UP. Unless this be done without delay, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

He is now selling off at cost.

New Goods, Cheap Goods.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received their usual Large and Handsome assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the Public, consisting of every description of Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, Queenware, Groceries, Cedar ware, Iron, Oils & Paints, &c.

Give us an early call, and we will show you the Largest, Prettiest, & Cheapest Stock of Goods in the County.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

Sign of the Red Front.

Oct. 8.

Stacks of New Goods!

The Cheapest—the Prettiest—the Best!
J. L. SCHICK has returned from the City with the largest and best selected stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering to this community. Call and see for yourselves! He will not pretend to enumerate his large and attractive stock; the limits of an advertisement will not admit of it. But if you wish to select from the choicest lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS your eyes ever behold, go to Oct. 22. SCHICK'S.

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE stock of Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, China Ware, &c., &c., to close out stock. Call soon at the Store of KELLER KURTZ.

Lost and Found!

AT THE CHEAP CORNER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS of every description, will be sold very low for cash. Also a variety of SHAWLS and Ready-made Clothing, very cheap. Call and see.

JOHN HOKE.

Oct. 22.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Sept. 4.

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

TRAINS over this Road run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover (as formerly) at 9.15, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 1.40, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, and intermediate points.

July 30. J. LEIB, Agent.

Charles Purdy.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

MOURN NOT.

Mourn not, oh weary heart,
Though clouds of sorrow,
Over the mortal sky;
Brood dark and drear;

Balm of to-day brings a freshness tomorrow.
That never could come were the sky ever clear.

Tears in the mourner's eyes,
Are to the spirit,
Just as the dove of we

To the young flowers;
Bending it bids, yet sent but to cheer it,
And dried by the sunlight of happier hours.

Soft as an angel bright,
When grief is over,
Smooth returning joy,
Like morning's ray;

Hope, when she learns by our tears how we love her,
Will come, and repeat that she wandered away.

Sweet is the influence
Of sorrow's leaves,
Under the human heart—
Better than gold;

By tribulation, the kingdom of heaven
Is found, when the day of earth's mourner are told.

MUSIC.

Give me music! but not the lays;
That bards tell of a warrior's pride;
Give me music! but not the song
That tells of a hero to a soulless crowd;

But give me the note
That seems to beat;

Where memory's waters lightly play;

oh, give me the strain
That sinks again;

Into that tearful tide away.

Give me the music that seems to meet
Kindred nobly, and yet sweet;

Deep where the heart's best feelings flow,
Half tinged with rapture, half dinged with woe;

oh, give me the lay
That does away;

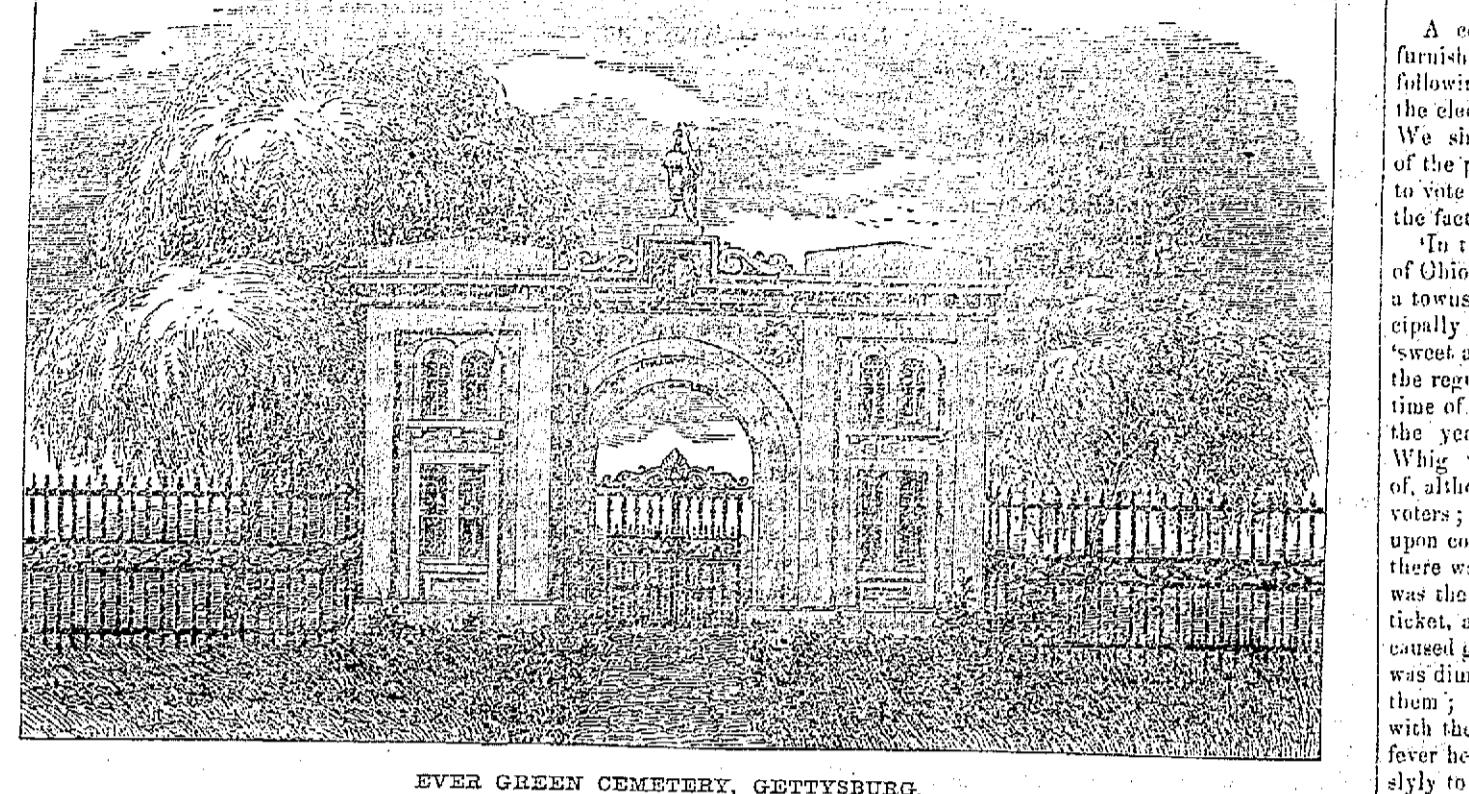
Soft as a thought of happier years;

The song that may roll
Back again from the soul;

Perchance in a sigh or a few stray tears.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY, GETTYSBURG.



Voting Under Difficulties.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker furnishes to the Editor of that journal, the following amusing sketch of the purity of the elective franchise in the State of Ohio. We should like to have grasped the hand of the patriotic fellow, who was so anxious to vote the "tig whiskey," if it were not for the fact, that he finally backed out:

In the north-west portion of the State of Ohio, in the county of Auglaize, there is a township, the citizens of which are principally German, and notwithstanding their "sweet accent," they are all Democrats of the regular "unterfied" stripe. From the time of the creation of the county up to the year 1852, there never had been a Whig voter cast in the township spoken of, although there were over six hundred voters; but at the fall election of that year, upon counting the ballots it appeared that there was one Whig amongst them. There was the proof, a regular straight out Whig ticket, and they dare not pass by it. This caused great commotion; their electorate was dimmed; there was a whig amongst them; that blot must be wiped out, and with their courage (Dutch of course) up to fever heat in the shade, they went to work to find the man who had dared to vote the "Vig Dickey"; but their labors were in vain. In the meantime another year rolled round, and the good "sheepies" were again assembled at the election precinct. It had not been forgotten, however, that at the last election some one had voted the "Vig Dickey;" and it was now the subject of open remark and wonder.

While they were having an outdoor discussion of the subject, Sam Starrett, a late immigrant from the eastern shore of Maryland, came along the Hudson road, when the stranger inquired of Mrs. W. if she could change a five dollar bill for her. Mrs. W. replied that she could not, and in order to show her willingness to do so, had she been able, she pulled out her wallet, and displayed three twenty dollar gold pieces, some small change, and a check. By and by Mrs. W. complained of pain in the head. "Oh I!" said the stranger, "I have some cologne with me, let me put a little on your temples, it will doubtless relieve you." Mrs. W. immediately sank to sleep and remained insensible until the conduct of the election.

While they were having an outdoor discussion of the subject, Sam Starrett, a late immigrant from the eastern shore of Maryland, came along the Hudson road, when the stranger inquired of Mrs. W. if she could change a five dollar bill for her. Mrs. W. replied that she could not, and in order to show her willingness to do so, had she been able, she pulled out her wallet, and displayed three twenty dollar gold pieces, some small change, and a check. By and by Mrs. W. complained of pain in the head. "Oh I!" said the stranger, "I have some cologne with me, let me put a little on your temples, it will doubtless relieve you."

"Well we vas wonderfu' who it vas wat voted the Vig dickey at the last election," said an old Dutchman.

"It was me," Sam said, "and it wa'n't nobody else."

"I didn't," said the old Dutchman, and the balance shook their heads incredulously.

"I tell you it was though, said Sam, pulling out a Whig ticket, and say I shall be evicted if I ain't going to do it again. I am going to vote that, holding out the ticket.)

and vote it open, too. I'll let you know that I am an independent American citizen, and I'll vote just as I please, and you can't help it, by Jimima!"

"So in, he went to deposit his ballot.

There sat the three old Dutch judges of election, "calm as a summer morning," true to his word, Sam handed over his ticket, and remained insensible until the conduct of the election.

One of the old judges took it, and scanning it a few seconds, handed it back toward the independent voter, and said:

"Yew, dat ish a Vig dickey."

"Well, put it in the box," said Sam.

"Wat you say?" said the old Dutchman, his eyes big with surprise; "put him in de box."

"Very true, indeed, sir," replied the farmer, "for ye teach me, and I feed myself."

"How Biddy Plastered over.—"Bridget,"

said a lady to her servant, Bridget Conier, "who was that man you were talking with so long at the gate last night?"

"Sure, but me oldest brother man," replied Bridget, with a flushed cheek.

"Your brother! I didn't know you had a brother. What is his name?" "Barney O'Toolean, man."

"Indeed, how comes it that his name is not the same as yours?" "Truth, man," replied Bridget, "he has been married once."

Sam went out and cursed till all was blue—said that he had come that to vote, and he'd be flamberged if he wasn't going to vote in spite of all the Dutch in the township.

So, after cooling off a little, he again went in and tendered his ticket very neatly rolled up. The old Dutch judge took it again and notwithstanding Sam's demurring, unrolled it and looked it over; then turning to Sam in a manner and tone not to be misunderstood, said:

"Sam, dat ish a Vig dickey."

"Well, put it in the box," said Sam.

"Wat you say?" said the old Dutchman, his eyes big with surprise; "put him in de box."

"Yes sir-e, put it in the box! I am going to vote it!"

"Oh no! nix goot! nix goot! dat ish a Vig dickey," said the old Dutchman, shaking his head.

"Well, I reckon I know it's a Whig ticket," said Sam, "and I want you to put it in the box, darnation quick, too."

"No, no! dat ish not goot; dat ish a Vig dickey; we not take em any more," said the old judge turning to receive 'goot dickets' from some of his German friends.

Sam went out and cursed till all was blue—said that he had come that to vote, and he'd be flamberged if he wasn't going to vote in spite of all the Dutch in the township.

The case was remanded to the court of common pleas of the county by writ of certiorari, which tribunal, after a careful review of the facts, reversed the decision of the justice of the peace.

Judge Wilson, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that he was satisfied that the injuries consequent on the stoppage of the blast of such furnaces for twenty-four hours out of every seven days would be so great and general as essentially to be fatal to the manufacture of iron in this country; and that the act of Assembly prohibiting worldly employment on the Sabbath does not impose a fine for the work necessary to keep a furnace in blast.

Sunday Work.

In Mifflin county, Pa., recently, a justice of the peace summarily convicted a number of persons for an infraction of the Sunday law, in doing the work necessary to keep in blast the anthracite furnace of Eting, Graff & Co.

The case was remanded to the court of common pleas of the county by writ of certiorari, which tribunal, after a careful review of the facts, reversed the decision of the justice of the peace.

Judge Wilson, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that he was satisfied that the injuries consequent on the stoppage of the blast of such furnaces for twenty-four hours out of every seven days would be so great and general as essentially to be fatal to the manufacture of iron in this country; and that the act of Assembly prohibiting worldly employment on the Sabbath does not impose a fine for the work necessary to keep a furnace in blast.

A New Kind of Ape.

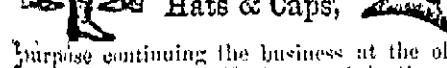
Professor Owen, the celebrated naturalist, describes a species of ape, recently discovered on the western coast of Africa, named the Gorilla species, the adults of which attain the height of five feet five inches, and are three feet broad across the chest.

His head is double the size of a man's,

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THIS subscriber having bought from KELLER KURTZ, his Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES:



Hats & Caps;

purposely continuing the business at the old established stand, S. E. Corner of the Centre Square, where they have just received a fresh supply of the above Goods from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Men's, Boys', and Youth's SILK, FEATHER & SLOCUM HATS, Men's, Boys' and Youth's fine Calf, Kid and Grained BOOTS and SHOES, with a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Child's Walking and Fine Dress Shoes, Gaitsers, &c., Gun Overshoes, Buskins and Sandals, in every variety.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Adams county, that we have an entire disposition to please the particular taste of every one who may favor us with their patronage, and respectfully ask all to call and see the business will be conducted under the firm of COBEAN & PAXTON.

ALEXR COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Oct. 22.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap business to Messrs. COBEAN & PAXTON, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new Firm.

KELLER KURTZ,

Oct. 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

We much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us.

Our Books are placed in the hands of Alex. COBEAN for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

W. W. PAXTON,
ALEXR COBEAN.

Sept. 11.

W. W. PAXTON

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Hat & Shoe Business, at his old stand, and will always keep on hand a large and varied assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS of every variety of style and prices, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce Call and see the Goods.

Sept. 17.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, &c.; among which are English and French Cloths, Cottons, Cassimères, Satinets, Jauns, Blankets, Flannels, and an endless variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, together with almost every article in his line of business—all of which will be sold as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other establishment here or elsewhere. And as to

Cloths, Cassimères, Satinets, & Ready-made Clothing.

we challenge competition. Having now furnished you with Goods for upwards of 40 years, I have at all times endeavored to pursue a straightforward course, and furnish any and every article in my line of business upon the very best terms, and will continue to do so.

J. S. GRAMMER,
Oct. 8.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Bounty Land Act of 1835.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS MCQUELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Fall & Winter wear, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmere, Silk, De Laine, Ginghams, Calicos, De Bourg, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack, Planchet, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificial, Black Veils, Blue, &c., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jacquot & Swiss Edgings, In-strings, Muslins, Sheers, Mohair and Silk Mix, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentleman's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5.

WATCHES,

together with a large assortment of Mourning Goods.

Mourning Goods, suitable for persons in mourning, and numerous other articles in his line—all of which will be sold at low cash prices.

As I have purchased all my goods from real Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to be what I pronounce them. Of this purchase, my self-assured.

SLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED, as heretofore. Giving a call in Baltimore street, a few doors from the city-mind, if you want good Jewelry, and the general article, lower than the same can be purchased any place out of the city.

ALEX. FRAZER.

Oct. 29.

Ready-made Clothing.

CLOTHING, Cashmere, Cassimères, Vests, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the sand-stone front of

No. 26. GEO. ARNOLD.

HOW FOR BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF AT COST,

A LARGE stock of Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, China Ware, &c., &c., to close out stock. Call soon at the Store of No. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

Lost and Found!

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of every description, will be sold very low for Cash. Also a variety of SHAWLS and

Ready-made Clothing,

very cheap. Call and see.

JOHN HORN.

Oct. 22.

Stoves! Stoves!

ON hand, and for sale, a great

assortment of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

ABRAM ARNOLD

INTENDS resuming to York, and must therefore settle up his business. All persons desirous of doing so, especially those whose accounts are of long standing, can do so by calling immediately and paying up.

Persons doing so with or delay, will be insisted with respect to their claims, and disregarded. No further indulgence will be given.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg have this day declared a Dividend of 4 PER CENT. for those six months preceding or after the 1st inst.

J. B. SPENCER, Cashier.

Oct. 8.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on very favorable terms, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A FARM,

situated in Butler township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Centre Square, where they have just received a fresh supply of the above Goods from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Men's, Boys', and Youth's SILK, FEATHER & SLOCUM HATS, Men's, Boys' and Youth's fine Calf, Kid and Grained BOOTS and SHOES, with a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Child's Walking and Fine Dress Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Gun Overshoes, Buskins and Sandals, in every variety.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Adams county, that we have an entire disposition to please the particular taste of every one who may favor us with their patronage, and respectfully ask all to call and see the business will be conducted under the firm of COBEAN & PAXTON.

ALEXR COBEAN,

DUNLOP PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 22.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap business to Messrs. COBEAN & PAXTON, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new Firm.

KELLER KURTZ,

Oct. 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

We much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us.

Our Books are placed in the hands of Alex. COBEAN for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

W. W. PAXTON,
ALEXR COBEAN.

Sept. 11.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap business to Messrs. COBEAN & PAXTON, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new Firm.

KELLER KURTZ,

Oct. 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

We much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us.

Our Books are placed in the hands of Alex. COBEAN for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

W. W. PAXTON,
ALEXR COBEAN.

Sept. 11.

W. W. PAXTON

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Hat & Shoe Business, at his old stand, and will always keep on hand a large and varied assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS of every variety of style and prices, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce Call and see the Goods.

Sept. 17.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, &c.; among which are English and French Cloths, Cottons, Cassimères, Satinets, Jauns, Blankets, Flannels, and an endless variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, together with almost every article in his line of business—all of which will be sold as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other establishment here or elsewhere. And as to

Cloths, Cassimères, Satinets, & Ready-made Clothing.

we challenge competition. Having now furnished you with Goods for upwards of 40 years, I have at all times endeavored to pursue a straightforward course, and furnish any and every article in my line of business upon the very best terms, and will continue to do so.

J. S. GRAMMER,
Oct. 8.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Bounty Land Act of 1835.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS MCQUELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Fall & Winter wear, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmere, Silk, De Laine, Ginghams, Calicos, De Bourg, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack, Planchet, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificial, Black Veils, Blue, &c., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jacquot & Swiss Edgings, In-strings, Muslins, Sheers, Mohair and Silk Mix, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentleman's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5.

WATCHES,

together with a large assortment of Mourning Goods.

Mourning Goods, suitable for persons in mourning, and numerous other articles in his line—all of which will be sold at low cash prices.

As I have purchased all my goods from real Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to be what I pronounce them. Of this purchase, my self-assured.

SLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED, as heretofore. Giving a call in Baltimore street, a few doors from the city-mind, if you want good Jewelry, and the general article, lower than the same can be purchased any place out of the city.

ALEX. FRAZER.

Oct. 29.

Ready-made Clothing.

CLOTHING, Cashmere, Cassimères, Vests, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best

bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the sand-stone front of

No. 26. GEO. ARNOLD.

HOW FOR BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF AT COST,

A LARGE stock of Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, China Ware, &c., &c., to close out stock. Call soon at the Store of No. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

Lost and Found!

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of every description, will be sold very low for Cash. Also a variety of SHAWLS and

Ready-made Clothing,

very cheap. Call and see.

JOHN HORN.

Oct. 22.

Stoves! Stoves!

European Hotel and Restaurant,

No. 124 BALTIMORE STREET.

Between North and East streets.

BALTIMORE.

Meals will be served at all hours during the day.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Pay of Jurors.

There is a general murmur among the jurors who stand Court, at the inadequacy of the *per diem*. The law allows \$1 per day, and six cents mileage and returing. This is barely sufficient to pay the jaduled's bill, and not enough to pay the boot black. A Juror comes to town and is obliged to board his horse and vehicles because he can't afford to be out of pocket. A Juryman who is obliged to neglect his farm at home—leaves his plough, his hay-field, or his seedling—complains very justly that he is obliged to serve two poots at great inconvenience, and be out of pocket. Frequently he is subjected to great loss by negotiating his own business, for Court always comes at a "busy time," and the judge NEVER will "excuse" him unless he takes justice and makes himself sick! The pay of a Juror should be \$1 50; this would pay his taxes bill, and leave a small balance at the end of the week, to buy a dress to take home to his "better half," and a few nice socks for the little ones." His "wol-come home" would be more than the less for all these little acts of remembrance to the domestic circle. We commend this subject to the attention of members of the Legislature, and most cordially recommend them to cut down their own pay to the old standard of \$3, and to raise that of jurors to \$1 50, and witness also to a dollar.

"La Belle Dormeuse."

The special Paris correspondent of the N.Y. Times tells the following curious story: A young and frail Scotch girl, scarcely more than a child, and beautiful as any of Walter Scott's heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is Eliza Walton, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try by travel to cure her of her singular malady. At the opera she no sooner takes her seat in a box than she falls to sleep, and thus remains until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of "La Belle Dormeuse." While she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so lovely and attractive that the awakening into the commonplace surroundings of this world displease her, and she hastens back again into dreamland. At home, in a carriage, at the theatre, wherever she is left alone for a moment, she settles into a calm and sweet sleep, and with a very childlike face and dreams such as she enjoys, one can readily imagine that her looks in sleep is the centre of attraction for all eyes, and that she well merits the title of "The Beautiful Sleeper." The symptoms of this case betray one of the curious forms of hysterics, and, no doubt, after time has cured her of the unnatural condition in which she now finds herself, she will look back upon that period with as much fear as she now does delight.

Aside from the diseased condition of this child's nervous system, it would be curious to know how such there is of maternity, how much of immaturity, in this Sweden-bom-like communion with the land of dreams.

A Juvenile Duel.

The Baltimore Clipper gives the following account of a duel between boys:

Two boys, one fourteen, and the other between fifteen and sixteen years of age, living in the north-western section of the city, on Saturday last engaged in a duel under the following circumstances: They had quarreled, from which a game of checkers ensued; the elder having gained the better of the younger, he found there was no other way of repairing his damaged honor but by challenging him to a duel, which was accepted, and they accordingly walked off together to the outskirts of the city. Having judging from the manner in which they were wounded, they must have stood close together and fired. The oldest named Wilson, living on North Howard street, received a ball in his cheek, while the younger, whose name is unknown to us, was considerably speckled about the face with powder and shot. Neither of them were dangerously wounded.

The St. Louis journals contain the Ritual and Constitution of the Grand Encampment, which is said to be a secret society of the Free State men of Kansas. The purpose of the Ritual and Obligation is that the candidate swears never to reveal that he is a member of the institution; that the institution is temporary and local, "designed for the Territory of Kansas, and is to continue until the vote shall have settled the question as to whether Kansas shall be a free or a Slave State. The requirements of this institution will not interfere with rights of conscience, or the duties you owe to yourselves, your families, your country, or your God. They will conflict with no law of the land. We seek a noble, honorable and just manner to secure two things: First—to secure to Kansas the blessing and prosperity of being a free State; and second, to protect the ballot box from the leprosy touch of unprincipled men." To carry out these principles, the candidate for membership solemnly pledges himself, under the penalty of being expelled from this organization, of having his name published to the several Territorial Encampments as a perfuder before heaven and a traitor to his country.

On Saturday last three ladies, mother, and daughters, proceeded to the house of a young man in Lafayette street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and gave him a severe whipping with switches, which they brought along for the express purpose. The cause appears to be that the man circled injuries reported in regard to one of the young ladies, who having no other means of redress resolved upon the above course to obtain satisfaction.

A Change Indeed.—Francis P. Blair, the well-known Editor of the Washington Globe during Gen. Jackson's Presidency, has written a letter avowing himself a member of the Republican party. He takes strong grounds against the extension of slavery and urges the Republicans to unite firmly in an effort to secure freedom for Kansas.

Rev. Mr. Winslow.—The New York Commercial learns from India that the Rev. Mr. Winslow, the distinguished Oriental scholar and missionary, is about to return on a visit to his native country. For thirty years Mr. Winslow has labored in India, and has been eminently successful in establishing schools and schools in the Island of Ceylon, and on the continent, in the city of Madras.

News From Abroad.

The approach of winter, and the almost total expenditure of supplies of war, by the Russians and their enemies, consequent on the heavy defeat and storming of Sebastopol, and the indecision of that port, have put a check upon warlike operations, and after some languishing and changes of position, the belligerent armies seem to have encamped themselves in winter quarters. They will doubtless remain quiet until spring, when, unless peace negotiations are successfully renewed, the war will resume its former vigor, and a disastrous result will be made by the English and French to crush the Russian armies in the Crimea, and take possession of Kerchepol and all the other fortified posts that remained.

The state of affairs in Asia appears to be unfavorable to the Russians. The sieges of Kars have been raised, and Omar Pacha, who possesses all the qualities of an able general, has gained another victory over the Russians, and is endeavoring to effect a junction with the unconquerable Solanay and his brave Circassians.

A formidable fleet will proceed to the Baltic as soon as navigation opens in the spring, and in an attempt, with an overwhelming force of floating batteries and screw mortar vessels, will be made to take possession of Cronstadt, France and Great Britain are tasking all their energies to humor Russia and put an end to the war, and unless pacific counsels should prevail, there must inevitably be terrible hard fighting both in the Baltic and the Azores at the commencement of the next campaign.

Russia is making great exertions to bring a large and well-appointed army into the field, and all her bowed energy and resources are put in requisition—a new levy just orders, is the eighth which has taken place since the commencement of the war. No fewer than fifty-two men in every thousand inhabitants have been already raised over the whole Empire, and in the eastern half, sixty-four; and, now comes a fresh conscription, making altogether about seventy men per thousand souls. It is estimated that in every one thousand inhabitants there are about two hundred and sixty males between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, and supposing that third of this number, or eighty-seven, is fit for military service. Russia must in two years have gone very far towards exhausting that portion of the population which is capable of bearing arms.

Sale of a Wife.

The peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of Webster had their ideas of morality rather agitated a few days since, by the announcement that one amongst them had sold his wife to another for a consideration. It seems that the man with his wife were the tenants of another, and the wife, who always said that she did not intend to do this, until she had got on the upper shelf of society, who was probably a member of the Free Love Association, was drawn towards the landlord, who is, or rather was a single man, by "passional attraction," and demanded an instant return. There is no doubt but what the demand was complied with, from what the husband saw, whereupon he became quite dissatisfied, and hinted as much. Things grew no better very fast, until the husband, not finding his hints regarded, spoke right out and objected to the way matters were progressing. This opened the way for a negotiation, and after a long bickering and bantering the husband agreed the husband should have his hog, his wife, and garden "sass" for five hundred dollars, and writing to this effect were immediately drawn up, sealed, signed and delivered, and the woman was transferred forthwith to the arms of her fortunate passenger.—*Binghamton Advertiser*, Dec. 8.

An Ingenious Swindle.

A few days since a gentleman residing on Charles street, had sent home to him a pair of new pants. Immediately upon their delivery a well dressed man applied at the door for them, stating that they had been sent in mistake, and were not the ones designed for him, but that he had called to procure and change them, and would do so, if they were delivered to him, send the proper ones home. Taking all right the gentleman ordered his servant to deliver them up, but no others coming to hand he called upon the tailor, who was astonished at his inquiries, inasmuch as his boy had been sent home with them, and upon the boy being called, he verified the statement, stating further that he had been met on the way by a man who endeavored to get possession of the pants upon a plea of being the son that ordered them, but that he had refused to give them to him, knowing he was not the party for whom they were made. From this it appears that the man then followed him to the house, and in the winter stated his success in accomplishing his object, notwithstanding his first failure.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Expenses of Congress.

The equable for the prothonotaries in the House, is well worthy the attention of politicians who are looking for public plunder. The following are the prizes for which there are about eight hundred applicants: The Speaker, \$10,000; Public Printer, about \$10,000 worth of work (exclusive of paper) for this session; Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$3,800; Various Clerks in his office, combined salaries, \$12,320; Sergeant-at-arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, \$6,350; Messenger, \$1,755 80; Librarian of the House, \$1,800; Reading Clerk, \$1,800; Clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, \$1,800; Five Messengers for the Post Office of the House of Representatives, \$7,210; Chaplain of the House, \$750. Now for the contingent expenses: For binding documents, \$70,000; for furniture and repairs, (a good job for a cabinet maker,) \$20,000; for stationery for members, \$12,000; twenty-one messengers, \$1,000; postage, \$5,000; for folding documents, \$5,000; for engraving and lithographing, \$50,000; for messenger in charge of the hall, \$1,740; for two messengers in Clerk's office, \$300; laborers, \$2,500; pages, (boys) \$5,000; for folding documents, including pay of folders, etc., \$20,000; druggists and clerks \$9,000; binding Congressional Journals, \$5,000. Besides various "contingencies," to be supplied by friends of the dispensing parties.

On Saturday last three ladies, mother, and daughters, proceeded to the house of a young man in Lafayette street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and gave him a severe whipping with switches, which they brought along for the express purpose. The cause appears to be that the man circled injuries reported in regard to one of the young ladies, who having no other means of redress resolved upon the above course to obtain satisfaction.

A Change Indeed.—Francis P. Blair, the well-known Editor of the Washington Globe during Gen. Jackson's Presidency, has written a letter avowing himself a member of the Republican party. He takes strong grounds against the extension of slavery and urges the Republicans to unite firmly in an effort to secure freedom for Kansas.

Rev. Mr. Winslow.—The New York Commercial learns from India that the Rev. Mr. Winslow, the distinguished Oriental scholar and missionary, is about to return on a visit to his native country. For thirty years Mr. Winslow has labored in India, and has been eminently successful in establishing schools and schools in the Island of Ceylon, and on the continent, in the city of Madras.

Court Doings.

The whole of last week was occupied by four cases, as follows:

John Snyder vs. John Scott and Samuel Ordorff—Summons in trespass et amercias. Suit instituted to recover damages for sale of certain horses by Sheriff Scott, on execution in favor of Samuel Ordorff, against Wm. Ordorff—the horses being levied on as the property of Wm. Ordorff, and sold as such under a bond of indemnity from Samuel Ordorff to Sheriff Scott. John Snyder claimed the property in the horses, and brought this suit to recover damages. Defendants maintained that the horses were really the property of Wm. Ordorff, and that the claim of ownership by Snyder was designed to prevent the property being seized by Ordorff's creditors. The suit required several days; a large number of witnesses being examined on both sides. Verdict for Plaintiff, \$313 33 damages, with costs.

Jacob Baker vs. William Birtinger—Summons in trespass on the case for Tresser and Conversion of 10,000 bushels of wheat in the straw and 500 bushels of wheat. Plaintiff claimed property in the wheat, having purchased the land on which the wheat was grown at Sheriff's sale of estate of James Trimmer on the ground that the ambulances passed to him with the title to the land. Defendant relied upon the wheat subsequently to the Sheriff's sale, on an execution against Abraham Trimmer, and sold it, claiming that it was the property of the latter, under a special contract between Isaac Trimmer and Abraham Trimmer prior to the Sheriff's sale. Verdict for Plaintiff, for \$300 16 damages and the costs.

Elizabeth Trimmer vs. Jacob S. Hollinger—This was an action of trespass et amercias for taking, carrying and driving away from the premises of Plaintiff certain personal property, consisting of a wagon, two horses, three cows, one calf, &c., the ownership of which was alleged to be in Plaintiff.

In 1853 David Trimmer and wife executed a deed of assignment of all their estate to Jacob S. Hollinger, in trust for creditors, under the impression that there was property more than sufficient for the payment of all the debts. The Assignees had \$300 worth of property appraised and set aside for the use of the assignee, in case it should be required for the benefit of creditors. After the sale of the real estate it was discovered that the assets were not sufficient for the liquidation of the debts, and then the Assignees went to the premises of Plaintiff, and retook the property above enumerated, sold them at public sale, and applied the proceeds to the claims of Trimmer's creditors.

Between the time of the appraisement and the sale of the Real Estate, it was alleged the property so set apart had been given by Trimmer to his daughter Elizabeth, in consideration of wages due her for having worked for him and his family over a year, and also in consideration that she would attend to the future support of himself and wife. By this transfer, it was alleged the Plaintiff became legally possessed of the said world of property, and that a trespass was committed by Hollinger when he recognized them. Verdict for Plaintiff \$273 33 and costs.

John Lilly vs. Wm. Hafer.—This suit was brought by John Lilly for the recovery of damages incurred by him in a suit brought by Wm. Hafer against him on a note which Mr. Lilly forged, and which was not produced at the trial. The defense was that there was a business transaction between the parties at the date of the note, and that the note was given by Mr. Lilly.

Lilly called a number of witnesses who had seen the note, to prove that it was not Mr. Lilly's handwriting, but that it was a forged signature. The defendant's defense was that there was a business transaction between the parties at the date of the note, and that the note was given by Mr. Lilly.

Lilly called a number of witnesses who had seen the note, to prove that it was not Mr. Lilly's handwriting, but that it was a forged signature. The defendant's defense was that there was a business transaction between the parties at the date of the note, and that the note was given by Mr. Lilly.

Mr. Hafer in this suit failed to produce the note, alleging that it was lost.

The Rev. Horace Holland, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and formerly of this circuit, died at Cumberland, Md., on the 7th inst. His remains were interred in the Mount Olivet Cemetery at Baltimore, on the 9th.

The Railroad.

We understand that the Directors have begun to solicit releases of damages along the contemplated line of the Railroad, and that thus far they have been met with a spirit of liberality that evinces a creditable appreciation of the advantages of a Railroad by Farmers along the route. This week the Directors intend to give their personal efforts to the work of receiving releases of damages, and will also co-operate with the several Committees in soliciting additional subscriptions. It is to be hoped that the several Committees will be prepared to meet them and make a last vigorous effort.

Star.

The Collins mail steamer which sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, took out 81 passengers and \$460,054 in specie.

Alexander Mathew, Esq., formerly speaker of the Senate of this State, State Treasurer, &c. died in Harrisburg on Monday last. He had been deprived of eyesight for a number of years past.

The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday evening, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

There is nothing of any importance from the seat of war. There is a variety of rumors of a prospect of peace, but nothing reliable.

Flour had declined 6d., and Wheat 2d.

In the steamer Northern Light arrived at New York, came as passenger Col. Parker H. French, accredited Minister from the new Government of Nicaragua to the United States. As our Government had sent instructions to our Minister in Nicaragua not to recognize the new Government, Parker H. French will not, it is thought, be recognized as an accredited Minister.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the 8th inst., re-elected the Hon. James M. Mason, U.S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by 58 majority, in joint vote, over Summers (American).

There is a decline in Broadcloth.

There is a decline in Broadcloth

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

The public works of Pennsylvania have been highly profitable during the past year. The amount of Canal and railroad tolls for the past year, has been \$1,918,600—being an increase over the year 1854, of \$23,770 41. The expenses, too, have been less by \$455,570 25 than the preceding year. Upon these satisfactory results the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks :

"We have now a balance in our treasury of \$1,246,697, enough of itself to pay the February interest. Since the close of the year a large amount of money has been received from collectors on our public improvements, which will go to increase this balance. Altogether the people may well rejoice at this statement of facts. It is the glimmering of a bright day for Pennsylvania—a day when the incubus of her debt shall be removed, and her teeming industrial population may point to her as the richest, the proudest, and the most important State in the Union."

The last intelligence from Kansas is that 700 men were under arms in Lawrence, and 318 Missourians were 7 miles from there, with rifles and cannon. There were also two companies of Missourians on their way, with 3 pieces of artillery, abstracted from Clay county arsenal. They were swearing violently that they would burn Lawrence and kill all the Abolitionists—The stories of Free State men burning houses and committing violence, are said to be all false.

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet.

This very interesting monthly has been increased both in size and beauty. It now contains 36 large octavo pages. The January number, which is the first of the volume, is beautifully embellished, and full of articles of interest to the young, and even to those of larger growth. It is published by D. A. Woodworth, 118 Nassau street, New York, at \$1 per annum—add less to clubs.

A Deficit.—The Deficit in the General P. O. Department for the last year it is said will be less than \$2,500,000. The receipts from postages have greatly increased but some 3,700 miles of new road service have been opened. Well let us have cheap postage and the government sustain the P. O. as it does the Navy and Army.

Steamboat on the Susquehanna.—A second steam ferry boat will be put upon the waters of the Susquehanna, at Sunbury, Pa., in about a fortnight. The coal trade is increasing in that quarter at a rapid rate; hence the many additional improvements for transportation.

The "Governor's House," a very ancient building in Sterling Castle, Scotland, was destroyed by fire lately. The apartments were among the most ancient in Scotland. A portion of the edifice is said to have been erected by the Picts about one thousand years ago!

On last Monday night, a young daughter of Mr. Wm. Crawford, of Pittsburgh, a mere infant, was lying in bed asleep, when she was attacked by a huge Norway rat, which began to inflict bites on her arm and hand. A little boy in the same bed awoke and endeavored to drive the animal away, but he too was bitten in three or four places on the hand. The girl's hand from the wrist to the end of the thumb was bitten in a dozen different places, and she is quite seriously injured. The screams of the children attracted the mother to the bed, and not until then did the vile beast leave them.

A Long Way to Mill.—The ship Adelaide arrived here on the 14th of October from San Francisco, bringing a cargo of wheat, barley, &c., which paid a profit to the shipper of nearly 50 per cent, clear of expenses, the wheat selling at an average of about \$2 per bushel. The same vessel is now up for California with 1,500 lbs. of flour on board, to go back to the same port from which she brought the wheat. Some would think that 19,000 miles was a long road to come to mill.—N. Y. Journal Com.

A Pleasant Incident.—On Monday evening last, after it had been ascertained that Mr. Rice, the citizens' candidate, had been elected mayor of Boston, a large crowd repaired to his house to congratulate him on his success. To their surprise, Dr. Shurtleff, the defeated k. n. candidate, was the first person that appeared at the door, and in a few pertinent remarks introduced Mr. Rice as the mayor elect. For this act of magnanimity and courtesy, so creditable and pleasing, the Public greeted the doctor with prolonged cheers. The incident made all parties friendly throughout the evening.

Crime in New Orleans.—There are at the present time in the parish prison in New Orleans, under sentence of death, no less than five persons, who were convicted of capital crimes last winter and spring in the First District Court of that city. In all their cases appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the State, and will be decided upon this month or next.

Agricultural Profits.—The Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian states that Capt. Geo. Kephart purchased a tract of land in Loudoun county, Va., four years ago, which cost him five dollars per acre; last fall he got 400 bushels of corn, worth at least \$5 per barrel. After cutting off the corn he put in wheat, sowing two tons of grain to it, which yielded him 2,100 bushels and some pounds last harvest, worth \$2 per bushel. In two years, by this field, which cost two years ago five hundred dollars, he got upwards of \$6,200.

A Wealthy Greek.—Condomonti, the Helicote minister to Constantinople, recently recalled, was formerly a merchant of Hydra. Some idea of his wealth may be formed by his having the floor of his country house paved with Spanish dollars.—When the revolution of 1821 broke out, he armed all his sixteen ships and placed them at the disposal of the Government.

The "Civil War" in Kansas.

Another side of the story. We were inclined to believe, at the start, that there was much exaggeration of harm in the whole affair. First, it was announced that the free State men of Kansas were in rebellion against the laws of the territory. There had been an affray—one man killed—a riot ensued, and the people of Kansas refused to recognize the sheriff (put over them for six years by the legislature against their will) with the proper custodian of the alleged offenders.

Here is the basis of the rebellion. It is the head and front of the civil war so hysterically proclaimed. Shannon calls out the militia—secret letters are written—rifle companies summoned, (from Missouri,) artillery rolled out, and other extraordinary and warlike demonstrations made. The whole nation is excited to believe that war is raging and blood flowing in Kansas, in consequence of this rebellion just broke out.

What are the facts? Simply as the truth now appears, that the free State men have raised no sudden flag of rebellion at all. They have only appealed to Caesar. They refuse to acknowledge a sheriff put over them arbitrarily by the territorial legislature. They have, all along, done the same thing. They long ago proclaimed to the world that they did not recognize those territorial officials at all; but, by virtue of popular sovereignty, which had been disregarded by that legislature, they meant to choose their own officers. They were as much in rebellion six months ago against those legislative sheriffs as they are now, or have been. Even in lately re-assuring their opposition to the officers and laws of that territorial legislature, the free state men expressed their readiness to submit themselves to the officers of the United States government. They appealed to Caesar.

Central America.

According to the intelligence received from Central America, it seems to be pretty clear that Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and San Salvador will combine against Nicaragua for the purpose of expelling Walker and his American followers from the latter State. Costa Rica claims a portion of the territory held by Nicaragua, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the U. S. Army.—Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 81 years. The deceased entered the service in 1808, and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war. In 1814 he was placed in command of a moving battery, and at St. Leonard's creek, Md., was for a time enabled, with his limited force, to impede the advance of the British upon our capital. He was seen foremost among the chosen few who stood and fell on the disastrous field of Bladensburg, where, and to recover which, will call in the assistance of her neighbors, who will gladly accept of this pretext to exterminate the foreigners. This will prove to be an ill-advised step, as we are greatly mistaken, and may end in the total overthrow and extinction of the Spanish American power in Central America. The Transit Company's steamboats can carry men enough from N. York in three months, to subjugate the whole of them; and once put down they will never rise again.

Death of

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Pay of Jurors.

There is a general unfeeling among the Jurors who attend Court, at the inadequacy of the *per diem*. The law allows \$1 per day, and six cents mileage going and returning. This is barely sufficient to pay the landlord's bill, and not enough to pay the boot black. A Juror comes to town and is obliged to send home his horse and vehicle because he can't afford to be out of pocket. A Juror who is obliged to neglect his farm at home—leaves his plough, his hay-field, or his seedling—complains very justly that he is obliged to serve the public at great inconvenience, and be out of pocket. Frequently he is subjected to great loss by neglecting his own business, for Court always comes at a "busy time," and the Judge NEVER will "excuse" him unless he takes physic and makes himself sick! The pay of a Juror should be \$1 50; this would pay his tavern bill, and leave a small balance at the end of the week, to buy a dress to take home to his "better half," and a fewnick-nacks for the "little ones." His "welcome home" would be none the less cordial for these little acts of remembrance to the domestic circle. We command this subject to the attention of members of the Legislature; and most cordially recommend them to cut down their own pay to the old standard of \$3, and to raise that of Jurors to \$1 50, and witnesses also to a dollar.

"La Belle Dormeuse."

The special Paris correspondent of the N.Y. Times tells the following curious story:

A young and frail Scotch girl, scarcely more than a child, and beautiful as any of Walter Scott's heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is Eliza Walton, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try to cure her of her singular malady. At the opera she no sooner takes her seat in a box than she falls to sleep, and thus remains until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of "La Belle Dormouse." While she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so lovely and so attractive that the awakening into the commonplace surroundings of this world disfigures her, and she hastens back again into dream-land. At home, in a carriage, at the theatre, wherever she is left alone for moment, she settles into a calm and sweet sleep; and with a lovely and child-like face, and dreams such as she enjoys, one can readily imagine that her face in sleep is the centre of attraction for all eyes, and that she well merits the title of "The Beautiful Sleeper." The symptoms of this case betray one of the curious forms of hysterics, and, no doubt, after time has cured her of the unnatural condition in which she now finds herself, she will look back upon that period with as much fear as she now does delight.

A side from the diseased condition of this child's nervous system, it would be curious to know how much there is of materiality, how much of immateriality, in this Swedenborgian-like communion with the land of dreams.

A Juvenile Duel.

The Baltimore Clipper gives the following account of a duel between boys:

Two boys, our fourteen, and the other between fifteen and sixteen years of age, living in the north-western section of the city, on Saturday last engaged in a duel under the following circumstances: They had quarreled, from which a game of fist-fights ensued; the elder having gained the better of the younger, he found there was no other way of repairing its damaged honor but by challenging him to a duel, which was accepted, and they accordingly walked off together to the outskirts of the city. Here, judging from the manner in which they were wounded, they must have stood close together and fired. The eldest named Wilson, living on North Howard street, received a ball in his cheek, while the younger, whose name is unknown to us, was considerably speckled about the face with powder and shot. Neither of them were dangerously wounded.

The St. Louis journals contain the Ritual and Constitution of the Grand Encampment, which is said to be a secret society of the free State men of Kansas. The purpose of the Ritual and Obligation is that the candidate swears never to reveal that he is a member of the institution; that the institution is temporary and local, "designed for the Territory of Kansas, and is to continue until the vote shall have settled the question as to whether Kansas shall be a free or a Slave State. The requirements of this institution will not interfere with rights of conscience, or the duties you owe to yourselves, your families, your country, or your God. They will conflict with no law of the land. We seek in a noble, honorable and just manner to secure two things: First—to secure to Kansas the blessing and prosperity of being a free State; and second, to protect the ballot box from the leprosy touch of unscrupulous men." To carry out these principles, the candidate for membership solemnly pledges himself, under the penalty of being expelled from this organization of having his name published to the several Territorial Encampments as a pretense before heaven and a traitor to his country.

On Saturday last three ladies, mother, and daughters, proceeded to the house of a young man in Lafayette street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and gave him a severe whipping with cowhides, which they brought along for the express purpose. The cause appears to be that the man circulated injurious reports in regard to one of the young ladies, who having no other means of redress resolved upon the above course to obtain satisfaction.

A Change Indeed.—Francis P. Blair, the well-known Editor of the Washington *Globe* during Gen. Jackson's Presidency, has written a letter convincing himself a member of the Republican party. He takes strong grounds against the extension of Slavery and urges the Republicans to unite firmly in an effort to secure freedom for Kansas.

Rev. Miron Winslow.—The New York Commercial learns from India that the Rev. Miron Winslow, the distinguished Oriental scholar and missionary, is about to return on a visit to his native country. For thirty years Mr. Winslow has labored in India, and has been eminently successful in establishing churches and schools in the island of Ceylon, and on the continent, to the city of Madras.

News From Abroad.

The approach of winter, and the almost-total expenditure of provisions of war, by the Russians and their enemies, consequent on the bombardment and storming of Sebastopol, and the outcome of that part, have put a check upon warlike operations, and after some maneuvering and changes of position, the belligerent armies seem to have encamped themselves in winter quarters. They will doubtless remain quiet until spring, when, unless peace negotiations are successfully renewed, the war will recommence in earnest, and a desperate attempt will be made by the English and French to crush the Russian armies in the Crimea, and take possession of Sevastopol and all the other fortified posts on that peninsula. The state of affairs in Asia appears to be unfavorable to the Russians. The siege of Kars has been raised, and Omer Pacha, who possesses all the qualifications of an able general, has gained another victory over the Russians, and is endeavoring to effect a junction with the unconquerable Schamyl and his brave Circassians.

A formidable fleet will proceed to the Baltic as soon as navigation opens in the spring, and an actual attempt, with an overwhelming force of floating batteries and screw mortar vessels, will be made to take possession of Cronstadt. France and Great Britain are tasking all their energies to humble Russia and put an end to the war, and unless pacific councils should prevail, there must inevitably be terrible hard fighting both in the Baltic and the Euxine at the commencement of the next campaign.

Russia is making great exertions to bring a large and well-appointed army into the field, and all her stored energy and resources are put in requisition—a new levy just ordered, is the eighth which has taken place since the commencement of the war. No fewer than fifty-two men in every thousand inhabitants have been already raised over the whole Empire, and in the eastern half, sixty-four; and now comes a fresh conscription, making altogether about seventy men per thousand souls. It is estimated that in every one thousand inhabitants there are about two hundred and sixty males between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, and supposing that a third of this number, or eighty-seven, is fit for military service, Russia must in two years have gone very far towards exhausting that portion of the population which is capable of bearing arms.

Sale of a Wife.

The peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of Webster had their ideas of morality rather agitated a few days since, by the announcement that one amongst them had sold his wife to another for a consideration.

It seems that the man with his wife were the tenants of another, and the wife, who always said that she did not intend to die until she had got on the upper shelf of society, who was probably a member of the

Free Love Association, was drawn towards the landlord, who is, or rather was, a single man, by "passional attraction," and demanded an instant return. There is no doubt but what the demand was complied with, from what the husband saw, whereupon he became quite dissatisfied, and intimated as much. Thugs grew no better very fast, until the husband, not finding his hints regarded, spoke right out and objected to the way matters were progressing. This opened the way for a negotiation, and after a long bickering and bantering the husband agreed the landlord should have his wife, his wife, and garden "ass" for five hundred dollars, and writings to that effect were immediately drawn up, sealed, signed and delivered, and the woman was transferred forthwith to the arms of her fortunate possessor.—*Rochester Advertiser, Dec. 8.*

An Ingenious Swindle.

A few days since a gentleman residing on Charles street, had sent home to him a pair of new pants. Immediately upon their delivery well dressed man applied at the door for them, stating that they had been sent in mistake, and were not the ones designed for him, but that he had called to procure and change them, and would at once, if they were delivered to him, send the proper ones home. Thinking all right the gentleman ordered his servant to deliver them up, but no others coming to deliver him called upon the tailor, who was astonished at his inquiries, inasmuch as his boy had been sent home with them, and upon the boy being called, he verified the statement, stating further that he had been sent on the way by a man who endeavored to get possession of the pants upon a plea of being the son that ordered them, but that he had refused to give them to him, knowing he was not the party for whom they were made. From this it appears that the man then followed him to the house, and in the manner stated succeeded in accomplishing his object, notwithstanding his first failure.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Expenses of Congress.

The squabble for the predominance in the House, is well worthy the attention of politicians who are looking for public plunder. The following are the prizes for which there are about eight hundred applicants:

The Speakership, \$10 a day; Public Printer, about \$15,000 worth of work (exclusive of paper) for the session; Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$2,600; various Clerks in his office, combined salaries, \$2,320; Sergeant-at-arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, \$2,480; Messenger, \$1,750; Librarian of the House, \$1,800; Reading Clerk, \$1,800; Clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, \$1,000; five Messengers for the Post Office of the House of Representatives, \$2,000; Chaplain of the House, \$750. Now for the contingent expenses: For binding documents, \$70,000; for furniture and repairs, (a good job for a cabinet maker,) \$3,600; for stationery for a number of years past.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday evening, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

There is nothing of any importance from the seat of war. There is a variety of rumors of a prospect of peace, but nothing reliable.

Fleur had declined 6d., and Wheat 1 a 2d.

In the steamer Northern Light arrived at New York, came as passenger Col. Parker H. French, accredited Minister from the new Government of Nicaragua to the United States. As our Government had sent instructions to our Minister in Nicaragua not to recognize the new Government, Parker H. French will not, it is thought, be recognized as its accredited Minister.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the

1st inst., re-elected the Hon. James M.

Mason, U.S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by 58 majority, in

an vote, over Summers (American).

There is a decline in Brealands. See

Baltimore market prices.

Church Bells Down.—During the

treacherous gale of wind on Sunday week, the

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Boston, was blown down shortly after

midday. Fortunately it had just been occupied, and was not, therefore, occupied by friends of the dispensing parties.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the

1st inst., re-elected the Hon. James M.

Mason, U.S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by 58 majority, in

an vote, over Summers (American).

There is a decline in Brealands. See

Baltimore market prices.



COURT DOINGS.

Court Doings.

The whole of last week was occupied by four cases, as follows:

John Snyder vs. John Scott and Samuel Ordorff—Summons in trespass et remans. Suit instituted to recover damages for sale of certain horses by Sheriff Scott, on execution in favor of Samuel Ordorff, against Wm. Ordorff—the horses being levied on as the property of Wm. Ordorff, and sold as such under a writ of indemnity from Samuel Ordorff to Sheriff Scott. John Snyder claimed the property in the horses, and brought this suit to recover damages. Defendant maintained that the horses were really the property of Wm. Ordorff, and that the claim of ownership by Snyder was designed to prevent the property being seized by Ordorff's creditors.

The trial occupied several days, a large number of witnesses being examined on both sides. Verdict for Plaintiff, \$13 33 damages, with costs.

Jacob Baker vs. William Bittinger—Summons in trespass on the case for Trover and Conversion of 10,000 sheaves of wheat in the straw and 500 bushels of wheat. Plaintiff claimed property in the wheat, having purchased the land on which the wheat was grown at Sheriff's sale of estate of Isaac Trimmer on the ground that the emblements passed to him with the title to the land. Defendant levied upon the wheat subsequently to the Sheriff's sale, on an execution against Abraham Trimmer, and sold it, claiming that it was the property of the latter, under a special contract between Isaac Trimmer and Abraham Trimmer prior to the Sheriff's sale. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$205 16 damages and the costs.

Elizabeth Trimmer vs. Jacob S. Hollinger. This was an action of trespass *et al amis*, for taking, carrying and driving away from the premises of Plaintiff certain personal property consisting of a wagon, two horses, three cows, one calf, &c., the ownership of which was alleged to be in Plaintiff.

In 1853 David Trimmer and wife executed a deed of assignment of all their estate to Jacob S. Hollinger, in trust for creditors, under the impression that there was property more than sufficient for the payment of all the debts. The Assignee had \$300 worth of property appraised and set aside for the use of the Assignee, in case it should not be required for the benefit of creditors. After the sale of the real estate it was discovered that the assets were not sufficient for the liquidation of the debts, and the Assignee went to the premises of Plaintiff and re-took the property above enumerated, sold them at public sale, and applied the proceeds to the claims of Trimmer's creditors.

Between the time of the appraisement and the sale of the Real Estate, it was alleged the property so set apart had been given by Trimmer to his daughter Elizabeth, in consideration of wages due her for having worked for him and his family over age, and also in consideration that she would attend to the future support of himself and wife. By this transfer, it was alleged the Plaintiff became legally possessed of the \$300 worth of property, and that a trespass was committed by Hollinger when he received them. Verdict for Plaintiff \$273 33 and costs.

John Lilly vs. Wm. Hafer.—This suit was brought by John Lilly for the recovery of damages incurred by him in a suit brought by Wm. Hafer against him on a note which Mr. Lilly alleges was forged, and which was not produced at the time the case came on for trial, and Mr. Hafer did not appear, but suffered a non-suit. Mr. Hafer in this suit failed to produce the note, alleging that it was lost. Mr. Lilly called a number of witnesses who had seen the note, to prove that it was not Mr. Lilly's hand writing, but that it was a forged signature. The defendant's defense was that there was a business transaction between the parties at the date of the note, and that the note was given by Mr. Lilly. The trial occupied all of Saturday till late at night; and the jury came in yesterday morning with a verdict for defendant.

Proclamation of the President.

The President has issued a Proclamation respecting an expedition against Nicaragua, which he learns is preparing within the jurisdiction of the U. States, and warning all persons not to connect themselves with any such enterprise, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens, placing themselves out of the protection of this Government.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. have been received at New Orleans. A conspiracy had been discovered, the object of which was to make Gen. Urrea President. Urrea, Padre Miranda and Col. Oppo had been arrested, and the affair was causing great excitement. The Church was opposed to the existing government, and affairs were in general confusion. Poor unfortunate country!

General Cass, it is said, has written a letter to a committee in Pennsylvania, which will make its appearance shortly, withdrawing from the field as a candidate for the Presidency.

He forgot that.—Com. Stockton has written another letter, in which he says we must "restore the government, as it was in the days of Washington, to the hands of Americans alone." He must have forgotten that Washington himself selected among his cabinet, a "foreigner," Alexander Hamilton, as the first secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Three Young Ladies Drowned.—We learn from the *WHEELING ARGUS* that on Tuesday evening three young ladies, Misses Knight, Hubbard and Hiscox, were drowned in the Ohio at Sistersville, by the swamping of a skiff in the swell of the steamer Hornet. The ladies were in the cabin, a "foreigner," Alexander Hamilton, as the first secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Three Young Ladies Drowned.—We learn from the *WHEELING ARGUS* that on Tuesday evening three young ladies, Misses Knight, Hubbard and Hiscox, were drowned in the Ohio at Sistersville, by the swamping of a skiff in the swell of the steamer Hornet. The ladies were in the cabin, a "foreigner," Alexander Hamilton, as the first secretary of the treasury of the United States.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the

1st inst., re-elected the Hon. James M.

Mason, U.S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by 58 majority, in

an vote, over Summers (American).

There is a decline in Brealands. See

Baltimore market prices.

There is a decline in Brealands. See

Baltimore market prices.

Ever Green Cemetery.

On our first page we present our readers with a beautiful and accurate Electrotype Engraving of the Gateway and Lodges of Ever Green Cemetery, which is at once creditable to the taste of the artist, and the enterprise of the Cemetery Association; whilst it must yield a gratification to our citizens to see this tasteful structure take its place among the public edifices of the town.

Although but two years have elapsed since the first earnest movement in behalf of the Cemetery, a very encouraging success has already been attained. The original subscription of stock amounted to nearly \$2,200—of which some \$1200 have been cancelled in the purchase of burial lots, and some \$300 more may be cancelled in the issue of deeds for lots already sold. Deeds have been issued to 130 persons, for 210 Lots, and further sales have been made, reaching an entire aggregate of about 280 Lots—the proceeds netting about \$2,800.—The aggregates of the stock not cancelled, and of the total sales of lots, sum up some \$4,500.

We learn with pleasure, that the assets are adequate to meet all the present engagements of the Association. A large source of patronage from the citizens of the country extending for miles around the town, remains unexhausted. Some 50 Lots have been sold to our Farmers. Several hundred should yet be sold to our Country friends. The earlier these sales are effected, the sooner will the Managers be able to complete the contemplated improvements both in enclosing and beautifying the Grounds.

The site is a most lovely one, whilst the mountain scenery which environ it, adds grandeur to its beauty. No more attractive spot can be found in all this region; and an honorable emulation and pride of place could not be better indulged than in contributing the beauty of art to the exceeding loveliness of nature, and making it, like for the town and all the country-side, a sacred spot where they may resort to the resting-places of their dead for centuries to come.

The National Convention of the "American" order, is to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. In an article on the Convention the Washington *Organ* expresses the hope that some of the ultraists contained in the Constitution of the Order will be removed, since if this is not done, it will not command the support of the country. The use of the term "Roman Catholic" in the Constitution of the Order, it thinks, was for the liquidation of the Real Estate, it was alleged the property so set apart had been given by Trimmer to his daughter Elizabeth, in consideration of wages due her for having worked for him and his family over age, and also in consideration that she would attend to the future support of himself and wife. By this transfer, it was alleged the Plaintiff became legally possessed of the \$300 worth of property, and that a trespass was committed by Hollinger when he received them. Verdict for Plaintiff \$273 33 and costs.

The site is a most lovely one, whilst the mountain scenery which environ it, adds grandeur to its beauty. No more attractive spot can be found in all this region; and an honorable emulation and pride of place could not be better indulged than in contributing the beauty of art to the exceeding loveliness of nature, and making it, like for the town and all the country-side, a sacred spot where they may resort to the resting-places of their dead for centuries to come.

